

## TELEGRAPH BRIEFS

Washington.—Senator Smith of South Carolina introduced literacy test immigration bill which has been passed by two congresses and twice vetoed.

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Whitman requested immediate resignation of John B. Riley, state superintendent of prisons.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Four children, 4 to 14 years, of John Morgan, New Martinsville, burned to death when fire of unknown origin destroyed home.

Milwaukee.—Charles L. Jones, vice president of Talk Co., and son Vary, killed when automobile plunged off bridge over Northwestern railroad.

Silverton, Colo. — The bodies of Harvey Bennett and his wife, buried under thousands of tons of snow and debris by a snowslide, may not be recovered until next spring, it was feared today.

San Antonio, Tex.—Police are searching for the bandit who robbed the mail car on Southern Pacific passenger train No. 9, westbound, before it cleared city limits last night.

London.—Col. E. M. House, confidential envoy of President Wilson, arrived and conferred with Ambassador Page.

New York.—Greek liner Thessalonika, whose misfortune in heavy weather off Nantucket lightship kept shipping circles in anxiety for two weeks, believed to have gone to bottom. Crew reported taken off.

Washington.—Rev. Homer R. Salisbury of Takoma Park, Washington, passenger on Persia, believed to be lost, American embassy in London wired state department.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Col. George F. O'Neil, millionaire, was fined biblical penalty of fifty shekels for stealing hug and kiss from Belle Cornish, pretty dressmaker. Amount is about \$400.

Washington.—United States army patrol officer fired on several times.

Corporal Weder of Marine Corps slightly wounded, one Haytian killed and several wounded in attack on marine barracks at Port Au Prince, Wednesday.

## LONDON LABOR LEADERS HIT CONSCRIPTION A BLOW

London, Jan. 6.—Labor leaders struck heavy blow against conscription today. Resolution protesting "in the name of 3,000,000 trades unionists" against compulsory enlistment was introduced by executive committee when National Labor Congress met in Central hall, Westminster.

Resolution was greeted with cries of approval from all parts of the hall. It contained expressions of regret that "the solidarity of the nation has been gravely imperiled and industrial and political liberty menaced by the attitude of the conscriptionists."

900 delegates, representing 400 labor organizations, including most powerful unions in Great Britain, were at the meeting.

Preceding introduction of anti-conscription resolution, executive committee presented lengthy report, emphasizing labor a "deep-rooted, traditional and uncompromising hostility" toward conscription.

The committee then offered statistics to show that labor has more than done its part in filling ranks of British armies. Recruiting figures from large industrial centers were presented and with them reports of various unions whose memberships have been depleted through loss of unionists who surrendered their lives in Northern France.

It was generally expected that labor delegates would pass resolution opposing conscription, but government had hopes that strong trades union leaders would oppose resolution in speeches that would win over many workers to conscription.

One resolution drafted called upon resignation of Arthur Henderson, labor member of Asquith ministry.